

are no constraints in this treaty on missile defense, period, end of quote. These are our top military leaders. They are in charge of missile defense. They say there are no constraints.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate? If not, the question is on agreeing to amendment No. 4814.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) is necessarily absent.

Mr. KYL. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. BUNNING), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. GREGG), and the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) would have voted "yea" and the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. BUNNING) would have voted "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 37, nays 59, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 282 Ex.]

YEAS—37

Alexander	DeMint	McCain
Barrasso	Ensign	McConnell
Bond	Enzi	Murkowski
Brown (MA)	Graham	Risch
Brownback	Grassley	Roberts
Burr	Hutchinson	Sessions
Chambliss	Inhofe	Shelby
Coburn	Isakson	Snowe
Cochran	Johanns	Thune
Collins	Kirk	Vitter
Corker	Kyl	Wicker
Cornyn	LeMieux	
Crapo	Lieberman	

NAYS—59

Akaka	Franken	Nelson (NE)
Baucus	Gillibrand	Nelson (FL)
Bayh	Hagan	Pryor
Begich	Harkin	Reed
Bennet	Inouye	Reid
Bennett	Johnson	Rockefeller
Bingaman	Kerry	Sanders
Boxer	Klobuchar	Schumer
Brown (OH)	Kohl	Shaheen
Cantwell	Landrieu	Specter
Cardin	Lautenberg	Stabenow
Carper	Leahy	Tester
Casey	Levin	Udall (CO)
Conrad	Lincoln	Udall (NM)
Coons	Lugar	Voinovich
Dodd	McCaskill	Warner
Dorgan	Menendez	Webb
Durbin	Merkley	Whitehouse
Feingold	Mikulski	Wyden
Feinstein	Murray	

NOT VOTING—4

Bunning	Hatch
Gregg	Manchin

The amendment (No. 4814) was rejected.

Mr. KERRY. I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. NELSON of Florida. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho.

AMENDMENT NO. 4839

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, is amendment No. 4839 at the desk?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is.

The clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. RISCH] proposes an amendment numbered 4839.

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To amend the preamble to the Treaty to acknowledge the interrelationship between non-strategic and strategic offensive arms)

In the preamble to the New START Treaty, insert after "strategic offensive arms of the Parties," the following:

Acknowledging there is an interrelationship between non-strategic and strategic offensive arms, that as the number of strategic offensive arms is reduced this relationship becomes more pronounced and requires an even greater need for transparency and accountability, and that the disparity between the Parties' arsenals could undermine predictability and stability,

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President and fellow Senators, what we are going to do is, tomorrow, at noon, we are going to start with amendment No. 4839. Amendment No. 4839 deals with the relationship between strategic weapons, which this treaty deals with, and tactical weapons, which this treaty does not deal with but should. That is essentially the purpose of this amendment.

I think virtually everyone who is involved in this debate has an opinion on this, No. 1. But almost everyone agrees that the issue of tactical weapons, namely, short-range weapons, is a very serious issue and rises to at least the level of the discussion on strategic weapons, and perhaps even more so.

So tomorrow we are going to have a spirited discussion about those issues. There has actually been quite a bit of debate already on this, and for those of you who are like me, and you take the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD home and read it in the evening, if you go back and look at the debates on the various treaties that dealt with nuclear weapons treaties, you will see that some very bright people, some of whom are still Members of this body, have already spoken on this issue.

I am looking forward to having this discussion tomorrow.

With that, Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to go into morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, before I talk about the Forest Jobs and Recreation Act, I want to say, you never looked better, Mr. President. So I appreciate you being in the Chair today.

FOREST JOBS AND RECREATION ACT

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, I want to talk a little bit about the omnibus bill that was pulled down 2 nights ago

because there were not the votes from across the aisle to get the bill moving.

In that omnibus bill, there was a number of very important projects for every State in the Union. But there were a lot of very important projects for the State of Montana in that bill that I am afraid now will be put on the back burner.

Nonetheless, there was also some very important language in the omnibus bill. In my particular case, there was language in that bill that was going to help put people back to work, and that language was contained in a bill we call the Forest Jobs and Recreation Act.

What this bill does is create 660,000 acres of new wilderness. It creates 370,000 permanent acres in new recreation areas. It requires forest restoration and logging of 100,000 acres over 15 years.

It is important in Montana for several reasons. The first reason is, we have been attacked by beetles, the bark beetles that have killed a large percentage of our forests, and we need to give the Forest Service the tools they need to be able to treat that.

The second thing is that in the western part of Montana the economy has been hurt pretty badly. The unemployment rate there is the highest in our State. This bill will create jobs. Let me give you an example.

Over the last year, in Montana, 1,700 jobs were lost in the wood products industry alone. This bill would help get those folks back to work. How? Well, it would help the folks running the chain saws, doing the cutting in the woods, the mills that create dimension lumber and plywood, and those kinds of things, get back up running and employing people.

It would help provide the opportunity for biofuels with these trees, to be able to get a dependable supply, to be able to put the investment in to create biofuels, and move that industry along, to make this country more energy independent.

It would help save our timber infrastructure because, quite frankly, if you look at some of the States in the West, that timber infrastructure is gone, and our ability to manage those forests leaves us when that timber structure goes. That is not the case in Montana, but we are getting very close. It is why this bill needs to be passed. Unfortunately, it does not look as though it is going to happen at this point in time.

The other part about this bill—as I said, while there were so many projects in the omnibus, the CBO says this bill is deficit neutral, with no cost to the taxpayers. It is a bipartisan bill. It is a bill we have support for from both sides of the aisle, with Governors and Senators and Congressmen and local county commissioners, from both parties.

It is a bill that the Forest Service, through Secretary Vilsack, supports. It is popular with over 70 percent of Montanans.

As I said earlier, we are in dire need of it because our forest is dying, with